THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

EDWARD A. SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1874. NO. 4.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week..... $1 0
One Square, two weeks..... 1 50
One Square, one month..... 2 50
One Square, three months..... 5 00
One Square, six months..... 13 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of ordinary type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

OUR RAILROADS.

We have received a copy of the Annual Reports of the President and Superintendents of the Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington

CLUBS.

GENERAL COUNTON.

R. Goodwin's Resignation. Letter from Dr. Bennett.

Harrisburg, Dec. 27, 1873.

Dear Sir: I have learned indirectly, from a source on which I rely, that Governor Holden has addressed you, as a citizen of Alamance county, a letter in which he advises the people to refrain from participating in the county contest, for the reason that he (Governor Holden) has determined to withdraw from the race for Governor, and that he will not be a candidate. This course, he thinks, will disarm opposition, and thereby secure the election of the Democratic candidate. I am informed that Governor Holden has also written to other prominent Republicans, urging them to adopt the same course. I am also informed that he has written to Democrats, urging them to support him, and promising, if elected, to appoint Democrats to office. I have not seen the letter referred to, but I have no doubt that the information I have received is correct. I am also informed that Governor Holden

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1874.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The nomination of Mr. Waite, of Ohio, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has taken the country by surprise, so the telegraphic reports say. The nomination of Attorney-General Williams for the same office took the country by surprise, because of his supreme unfitness. The nomination of Caleb Cush ing took the country by surprise on account of his supreme fitness. Now we are told that Grant's third choice takes the country by surprise because it is not known whether he is fit or not. In other words, it is very difficult for the President to satisfy his party, which is now "the country." It could seem, however, that President Grant, having appointed Attorney-General Williams, in the first place, to please his party, has since determined to appoint a man to please himself, without regard to whether it pleased party or his country.

The opposition to Attorney-General Williams was in case he was not competent. Was it a most potent reason, because it was true. The objection to Caleb Cushing was that he was not, or rather had not, been loyal, and he had not been at all times Loyal enough for Chief Justice. It is true that Mr. Akerman, of Georgia, who held upon the staff of General Grant, during the war, was loyal enough to be Attorney-General. Mr. Ould, one of the Secession Commissioners of South Carolina, and a warm friend of the Confederate Government, was loyal enough to be appointed Minister to St. Petersburg. New Orleans. It is true that Lord-General Longstreet, one of the most distinguished and trusted leaders of the Confederate armies, is loyal enough to hold an important Federal office under the Government. It is true that Alexander H. Stephens, who was Vice-President of the Confederate States, was loyal enough to be elected to the United States Senate in order that he might go to Washington and help to write the history of the war. Their treason was written not in the blood but glorious record of the Southern Confederacy. Yet they are loyal, The Senate confirmed Akerman without a dissenting vote. Ould was confirmed without a dissenting vote. Longstreet was confirmed without a dissenting vote. Stephens was confirmed without a dissenting vote. The objection to Caleb Cushing was that he was not loyal, and he was not confirmed. Why? A most potent reason, because it was true. The objection to Caleb Cushing was that he was not, or rather had not, been loyal, and he had not been at all times Loyal enough for Chief Justice. It is true that Mr. Akerman, of Georgia, who held upon the staff of General Grant, during the war, was loyal enough to be Attorney-General. Mr. Ould, one of the Secession Commissioners of South Carolina, and a warm friend of the Confederate Government, was loyal enough to be appointed Minister to St. Petersburg. New Orleans. It is true that Lord-General Longstreet, one of the most distinguished and trusted leaders of the Confederate armies, is loyal enough to hold an important Federal office under the Government. It is true that Alexander H. Stephens, who was Vice-President of the Confederate States, was loyal enough to be elected to the United States Senate in order that he might go to Washington and help to write the history of the war. Their treason was written not in the blood but glorious record of the Southern Confederacy. Yet they are loyal. The Senate confirmed Akerman without a dissenting vote. Ould was confirmed without a dissenting vote. Longstreet was confirmed without a dissenting vote. Stephens was confirmed without a dissenting vote. The objection to Caleb Cushing was that he was not loyal, and he was not confirmed. Why? A most potent reason, because it was true. The objection to Caleb Cushing was that he was not, or rather had not, been loyal, and he had not been at all times Loyal enough for Chief Justice. It is true that Mr. Akerman, of Georgia, who held upon the staff of General Grant, during the war, was loyal enough to be Attorney-General. Mr. Ould, one of the Secession Commissioners of South Carolina, and a warm friend of the Confederate Government, was loyal enough to be appointed Minister to St. Petersburg. New Orleans. It is true that Lord-General Longstreet, one of the most distinguished and trusted leaders of the Confederate armies, is loyal enough to hold an important Federal office under the Government. It is true that Alexander H. Stephens, who was Vice-President of the Confederate States, was loyal enough to be elected to the United States Senate in order that he might go to Washington and help to write the history of the war. Their treason was written not in the blood but glorious record of the Southern Confederacy. Yet they are loyal. The Senate confirmed Akerman without a dissenting vote. Ould was confirmed without a dissenting vote. Longstreet was confirmed without a dissenting vote. Stephens was confirmed without a dissenting vote.

The contemplated letter of instruction from Caleb Cushing to Mr. Waite will be the next excuse for the Senate to refuse to confirm the former as Chief Justice. We must look further for the reason which influenced the action of the Senate.

A Spartan body should not be influenced by such considerations as these, and some may be disposed to charge the Senate with a want of patriotism in refusing to confirm the President's appointment to such a position. But the Senate is the conservative body of the Government, and it was the duty of the Senate to reject Waite. Hear General Grant himself on the Supreme Court bench. "There has been a great effort made to pack the Supreme Court with lawyers who would decide as they were expected to decide, when they got their positions. That effort has been defeated, and I am glad it has been defeated. I do not like to appoint a man to the Supreme Court bench who is not known to the country, and known favorably to the country, for integrity and ability, and

Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1874.

LOCAL.

Accidentally Shot.

Jacob Richardson, a colored boy of about 12 years of age, accidentally shot himself yesterday through the left foot, inflicting a very severe injury to that member. He has been living on Mr. Potter's rice plantation opposite the upper part of the city, and had loaded a gun with a ball, which afterwards aimed to discharge. He says that about the bright idea

The Ellerbe Mills.

VICK & MEDANE,
Cotton Factors,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
January 23, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—Business in the various branches of trade has been active during the week, and the collections are fair. The weather has been favorable for the movement of the cotton crop, and receipts have been large. The banks continue to improve, but the tightness which existed in the money market has not materially relaxed. Rates of discount are still high, and there is no prospect of any considerable reduction in the near future. In consequence, they remark that "the cotton supply of the country is at last to have fairly the benefit of the consumptive power, and the world is beginning to learn that the prices must be produced from a legitimate equilibrium of supply and demand, and not from commercial speculation." The week embraces a number of holidays, and the business has been somewhat restricted. Exchange on the North is in good demand at 1/2 premium. Gold is quoted at 111@111 1/2. Silver is in demand at 107@108. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 9 per cent. premium. Specie shipments from New York for the week amount to $1,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $1,500,000. Customs receipts, $1,000,000. Internal revenue receipts, $1,000,000. Clearings, $75,000,000. Money on call, 6@7 per cent. Prime paper, 8@10 per cent. Bank balances, $15,000,000. Loans, $300,000,000. Specie, $30,000,000. Legal tenders, $30,000,000. Deposits, $200,000,000. Circulation, $30,000,000. Reserve, 25 per cent. Exchange on London, 9 per cent. premium. Bar silver, 107@108. Mexican dollars, 92@93. Gold, 111@111 1/2. Sterling Exchange,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1874.

Corrected from the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 10, 1874.

The bill, memorial from the citizens of New Hanover, remonstrating against the creation of a new county out of a portion of that county, and to coincide with the present lines of Brunswick, memorial from citizens of the same county, protesting against the same division. Referred to the same committee.

A similar petition was presented and referred in the same way.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, presented petitions of citizens and boards of County Commissioners, praying for the passage of the bill to amend the charter of the town of Whiteville, Columbus county. Referred.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Whiteville, Columbus county. Referred.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Lumberton, Robeson county. Referred.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Fair Bluff, Columbus county. Referred.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Chadbourn, Columbus county. Referred.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the town of Tabor